SCHEDULE B.

			Rs.	a.	p.
1.	On every motor bus	... ...	0	6	0
2.	Do car	... ...	0	6	0
3.	Do cycle	... ...	0	3	0
4.	Do four wheeled vehicle with springs	... ...	0	6	0
5.	Do jatka, hackney or carts, laden	... ...	0	4	0
6.	Do do do not laden	... ...	0	2	0
7.	Do other vehicle with springs and every palanquin bicycle or tricycle	... ...	0	1	6
8.	Do buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or ass, laden or ridden, on every horse under thirteen hands and every mule	... ...	0	0	9
9.	Do horse not under thirteen hands	... ...	0	0	9
10.	Do elephant	... .	0	12	0
11.	Do camel	... ...	0	1	6

N.B.—Carts carrying firewood, fodder and thatch should be treated as unladen for the purpose of levying toll.

T. RAMAIYA,
President.

HOSKOTE MUNICIPALITY.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council under section 48 (1) (*b*) (iii) and Section 151 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906 framed by the Hoskote Municipality. Sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 6608—Ml. 63-28-125, dated 5th April 1929.

DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

1. These Bye-laws are called "The Dangerous and Offensive Trades Bye-laws."
2. In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—
   (*a*) Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale.—
      (1) Firewood,
      (2) Hay, straw or any dried fodder for cattle,
   (*b*) Offensive trade means the business of—
      (1) Storing offal, blood, bones or rags.
      (2) Storing hides, horns or skins.
      (3) Using any place as smithy.
      (4) Making or manufacturing of bricks.
      (5) Making or manufacturing lime.
      (6) Making or manufacturing tiles, pottery.
      (7) Tanning.
      (8) Dyeing.
      (9) Using any place for cartstand.
   (*c*) Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on, whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.
3. The manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in clause 2 above, shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued, but the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and *on a payment of a second fee*, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall, whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.
4. The fees leviable on license to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows:—

   A.—*Dangerous Trades*:—
   For each class of business, Rs. 2 per annum.

   B.—*Offensive Trades*:—
   For each class of Business, Rs. 2 per annum.

   Note.—The license fee for each pottery shall be one rupee per year.

   Hand made bricks:—In the case of hand made bricks the license fee should be Rs. 5 for a value of 10,000 or a fraction thereof.
5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trade to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.
6. Every manager as aforesaid shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 A.M., and 10 A.M., and 3 P.M., and 5-30 P.M., to inspection by the President, Vice-President, Local Medical Officer, Sanitary Inspector or a Police Inspector and shall afford every facility for such inspection.
7. Every such manager shall be bound to furnish to the President or Vice-President whenever called on to do so, such statistics as show the quantity of the goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

(1) Every manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress or egress for the removal of the goods and quenching a fire if any should break out.

(2) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(3) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry to the satisfaction of the President and the Vice-President.

(4) He shall not allow smoking or introduction of fire or open light into the premises and he shall always store sufficient quantity of water and sand to quench the fire if any.

(5) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(6) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or the Vice-President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In the case of offensive trades as defined in Bye-law—

(1) Every manager shall confine his trade to be carried on strictly in the place shown in the license

(2) He shall cause all materials received for the purpose of his trade to be stored when not required for immediate use, in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(3) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or suitable means.

(4) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited thereupon.

(5) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and shall always keep them in good order.

(6) He shall cause the premises to be cleaned at the close of every working day.

(7) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of the trade, which are likely to be source of danger or nuisance, to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President or the Vice-President especially for the purpose.

(8) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(9) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or the Vice-President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.

(10) The President shall have power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for a dangerous or offensive trade, whenever he deems such a course necessary, in the interests of the convenience and the safety of the public, generally, or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

(11) The license to be granted for dangerous and offensive trades shall be in the following form and shall be subject to such conditions as noted therein. Hoskote Municipality license to carry on Dangerous and Offensive Trades.

No.....

Dated... .....

License No..... Fees Rs.....

Granted under the provision of the Bye-laws under section 48 (1) (*b*) (iii) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, subject to the undermentioned condition.

To

For

At premises No.....in.....Division for the year ending 30th June 1929.

Sd. B. T. Kempanna,
President,
Hoskote Municipal Council.

Conditions.

1. The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on 30th June of the year for which it was granted. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid the period of its currency shall whether the application in eventually granted or refused be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pend-ign disposal.

2. This license is not transferable.

3. The licensee shall strictly obey all rules and bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.

4. Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the licenses and the prosecution of the offender under section 152 (3) of the Municipal Regulation 1906.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council regarding Hotels and Eating Houses approved by Government. Sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 6540—Mi. 63-28-120, dated 3rd April 1929.

Under Section 48 (1) (*e*) *of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.*

HOTELS AND EATING HOUSES. 502

1. Any eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhal and confectionery or refreshment including cakes, upmav, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

2. Any person who shall appear to act or behave as the person in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper or manager hereof.

3. All eating houses or hotels existing and new ones to be opened hereafter shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(*b*) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities in covered clean receptacles. These receptacles shall be placed in a clean place two feet above the ground level and provided with a tap so that water may be drawn off.

(*c*) The wall of every eating house shall be made impernious by plastering and coating with cement or tar to a height of four feet from the ground. The floor of the kitchen, dining hall and bath rooms shall also be rendered impernious.

(*d*) Kitchen and bathrooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

(*e*) The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any place except the one specified for the purpose.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in cooking or for keeping foodstuffs shall have a continual lining of tin and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purposes. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No foodstuff of any sort which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises.

6. No foodstuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale over or near any public or private drains or latrines or manure or cess pits.

7. All refuse and dirt in or about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition and white-washed at least once in six months. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the nightsoil covered with ashes and earth and removed daily.

8. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance over such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating house.

9. All premises and cooked and uncooked foodstuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, Vice-President, the Sanitary Inspector or the officer authorised by the Municipal Council in their behalf.

10. All cases of dangerous infectious diseases such as plague, cholera, erruptive fevers, small-pox, chicken-pox measels and fevers of more than seven days duration occurring in the eating house or observed among persons attending it shall be notified forthwith by the keeper to the President or Vice-President or the Sanitary Inspector of the place.

11. Infringement of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of the fines levied shall not exceed Rs. 100.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council, under Section 48 (1) (*e*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, approved by Government. Sanctioned in G. O. No. 6607—Mi. 63-28-124, dated 5th April 1929.

MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERS.

The water shall be brought from a drinking well approved by the President or Vice-President.

2. The water must be filtered before use and filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised at such items and in such manner as the President or Vice-President or Sub-Assistant Surgeon may direct.

treated with permanganate of potassium prior to use, in such manner as the President or Vice-President or the Sub-Assistant Surgeon may direct.

4. The rooms in which ærated waters shall be properly roofed and kept clean in good repair, the wall shall be plastered with mortar and shall be whitewashed at least once in three months.

5. (i) The water used for the manufacture of ærated waters shall be pure and shall not be carried in masacks or in any other vessel not approved by the President or Vice-President or the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

(ii) Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

6. No ærated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle giving the full name and address of the manufactory.

7. The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President or Vice-President or the Sanitary Maistry or any other officer authorised by the Municipal Council in their behalf.

8. It shall be lawful to the President or Vice-President or the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or the Sanitary Maistry or any other officer authorised by the Municipal Council in their behalf to enter the factory when it is opened and to inspect and take a sample of bottles of any kind of ærated waters which are manufactured or kept for sale and such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit until the contrary is proved.

9. Every ærated factory shall submit a written application to the President giving the door number and street of intending building to be used as ærated water factory and after obtaining license use for the purpose for which it is meant.

10. Any infringement of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 15 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of fine shall not exceed Rs. 50.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council, under Section 48 (1) (*h*) of the Municipal Regulation regarding the disposal of the dead within the Municipal limits. Sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 6538—Mi. 63-28-119, dated 3rd April 1929.

Disposal of the dead.

1. When a person has died in any place within the limits of the Municipality, the owner, in his absence, the occupier of such place shall be to the best of his ability, arrange through deceased's relatives or castemen for the corpse to be buried or burnt or otherwise disposed of in accordance with customs of the deceased's caste within 24 hours of death or if he is unable to make such arrangement, shall report the fact to the President or Vice-President. This Bye-law does not apply to cases in which it is necessary for the purpose of judicial enquiry to keep a corpse unburied or unburnt for over 24 hours.

2. Every person, who becomes aware that a corpse is lying in any place uncared for, shall forthwith report the fact to the President or Vice-President.

3. No person shall use for the disposal of the dead any place which is not prescribed by the Municipality for such purpose, unless the previous sanction is obtained of the President or Vice-President.

4. No person shall cause or suffer the body of any person to be buried in a grave with any part of the body or covering in which the body is enclosed at less depth than 3 feet below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave, in cases of persons less than 12 years of age at the time of death and 4 feet in cases of persons of 12 years and above.

5. No person shall bury a body or suffer it to be buried otherwise than in such a manner as to provide by means of sufficient layer or layers of earth which shall throughout be closely ramped down be not less than one foot in thickness for the effectual separation of the body or coverings containing the body in the same or any other grave and shall cause the whole surface of the grave to be properly covered by a mound which shall be thoroughly beaten down and shall not be less than one foot above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

6. No person shall reopen or suffer to be reopened the grave of any person except for the purposes of judicial enquiry. In case of burning the dead body, sufficient combustible materials shall be used so that the body may be completely burnt and see that it is completely burnt.

7. No person shall by violent or indecent behaviour prevent, interrupt or delay the solemn burial or burning of a dead body.

8. Any person who offends any of the above bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 on conviction before a Magistrate.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council under Rule 24 of the Vaccination Rules under Compulsory Vaccination Regulation of 1905 in lieu of the vaccination Bye-law sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 3605 -Mi. 62-28-126, dated 5th April 1929.

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VACCINATION BYE-LAW.

1. The town of Hoskote will for the purpose of vaccination be treated as one circle.

2. The Local Fund Dispensary and the Municipal Office shall be the vaccination depot.

3. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary shall be the Superintendent of vaccination.

4. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund Dispensary shall perform vaccination in the Dispensary and the Taluk Vaccinator shall perform vaccination in the town.

5. The Superintendent shall reside within the Municipal limits of the town.

6. There shall be affixed at each of the depots, a board showing in English and Kanarese, the hours at which vaccination shall be done at the depots.

7. Vaccination shall ordinarily be done at the Vaccination Depot on all days except Sundays and other authorised public holidays between the hours of 8 and 10 in the mornings.

8. The vaccinator shall, if so required by the head of a household, vaccinate the members thereof at his residence on such days as he may find it convenient to do so, provided that during epidemic of small-pox or when an outbreak of the disease is impending the Superintendent shall lose no time to arrange to vaccinate or revaccinate persons.

9. No fees shall be charged for the vaccination done at the depot and for vaccination of women and children under 2 years done at any private residence within the Municipal limits. In all other cases a fee of 2 annas at a time per family may be charged.

10. The President of the Municipality will furnish the Superintendent with the following :—

(*a*) A list showing the number of houses in the Municipal area and the number of unprotected persons in each house.

(*b*) Within ten days after the close of each quarter, a list showing the number of unprotected immigrants into the town who have lived for longer than a month therein.

(*c*) A monthly statement showing the particulars of births in the town and of deaths among the children.

11. The Superintendent shall maintain a Register showing every house with the name of the unprotected persons therein with a space for the addition from time to time of fresh unprotected cases and with a column for entering the date and a result of vaccination.

12. The Superintendent shall maintain a Vaccination Register in the form prescribed by Government, a register of notices and a register of complaints lodged before the Magistrate.

13. The Superintendent shall submit before the 5th of each month, a monthly report of vaccination to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and to the President of the Municipality.

14. The Superintendent shall bring to the notice of the President, any remissness of duty on the part of the head of a house hold calculated to impair the efficiency of the vaccination Administration. The President shall take steps to deal with such cases.

15. The Superintendent may grant certificates under rule 6 and 9 of the vaccination rules.

16. The Patel and Shanbhog and the Municipal Councillors shall render every help to the Superintendent in the discharge of his duty.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council regarding the disposal of vacant sites within the Municipal limits approved by Government Sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 6541—Mi. 63-28-121, dated 3rd April 1929.

The powers conferred by these Bye-laws shall be exercised by the President under section 48(1) (W).

1. It shall be competent for the President to dispose of the vacant building sites vested in the Municipal Council by public auction or otherwise on receipt of applications.

2. The President shall reserve to himself the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

3. All sales shall be subject to confirmation of the Municipal Council.

4. The applicant within six months from the date of the grant of the site shall collect the building materials on the site and within one year shall complete the building.

5. If the applicant fails to complete the building within the time fixed the site will be liable to be resumed, the purchaser forfeiting all claims for compensation.

6. The buildings are to be of substantial structure with a presentable frontage and necessary arrangements made for conservancy purposes in the rear.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council under Section 48(1) (0) of the Municipal Regulation regarding the disposal of the carcasses of dead animals approved by Government, Sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 6611—Ml. 63-28-128, dated 5th April 1929.

BYE-LAW FRAMED BY THE HOSKOTE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The carcasses of Dead Animals.— 605

1. The carcasses of the dead animals—every person, within whose premises any animal may die shall within 12 hours after death either, remove the carcasses at his own expense, cutting it up or opening it, to such place as may be set apart by the Municipality for the reception of such carcasses or report its death to the Sanitary Maistry of town and in the latter case, shall pay to the said Sanitary Maistry of the town the expenses of removing the carcasses at such rate as the President or Vice-President from time to time determines.

2. Every person who becomes aware that a carcass of a dead animal is lying in place uncared for, shall forthwith report the fact to the President or Vice-President.

3. No person shall use for the disposal of the carcasses of dead animals, any place which is not prescribed by the Municipality for such purpose unless the previous sanction is obtained of the President or Vice-President.

4. Any breach of the Bye-law will on conviction before a Magistrate subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council for regulating the erection of temporary structures and pendals, under Section (48) (I) (p) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation approved by Government. Sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 6610—Ml. 63-21-12, dated 5th April 1929.

The erection of the pendals and other temporary structures on public roads.

No pendals or other temporary structures for marriage or other purpose shall be erected in any street, lane or public thoroughfare without written permission from the President. On receipt of application for permission to put up such structure specifying the situation, size and other particulars, licenses will be issued by the President or Vice-President if he sees no objection thereto on such conditions as he may think necessary to provide for the public convenience and safety, on payment of the following fees for pendals not exceeding 100' square and not exceeding 100" 0-4-0 ; for every additional 100 square feet or portion 0-4-0.

(*a*) No pendal shall ordinarily be allowed to stand for more than fifteen days. An extension of time may be granted, but not to exceed a month from the commencement.

(*b*) If on the expiration of time allowed in license, or period granted in extension thereto on special application, the person who put up the structures does not remove it, the President or Vice-President will issue a notice to the defaulter for its removal within such time as may be fixed by him in any case and at the end of which time, he may have it removed and the cost of such removal shall be recoverable from the defaulter as a Municipal demand.

(*c*) Any breach of this bye-law will on conviction, before a Magistrate subject the offender to penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the first offence and Rs. 10 for each subsequent offence.

B. Re-erection of pendals on public streets or other lands vested in the Municipal Council.

License for the erection of pendals for public entertainment such as drama, Mannatana or Kamanna, wrestling, etc., may be given by the President or Vice-President in writing on receipt of application under the following conditions—after charging Rs. 5 as license fees, except the erection of Kamanna, if it is for less than a fortnight in case of drama and circus. But for the performance of wrestling a sum of Rs. 5 should be levied as license fees in every individual case of this kind. An additional fee of Rs. 10 for every additional month or part of a month should be levied for drama and circus, etc.

1. That the structure shall not be less than 12 feet high at every point.

2. That door ways each at least 7 feet high and 4 feet broad be provided at intervals of not more than 20 feet along the sides of the structure, so that no portion of a side exceeding 20 feet may be left without a door.

3. The curtains and chicks may be employed to cover the door ways, but nothing of a nature to bar free egress.

4. No rotten cloth be used in construction of such structures.

5. That cross beams or rafters of the roof of such structures shall not be tied together with combustible materials.

6. That globes, chandaliers, etc., in such structure shall be suspended by iron rods, not ropes.

7. That such iron rods shall extend not less than 4 feet from the ceiling and shall not be draped with cloth.

8. That all lights and chandaliers shall be at a distance not less than 2 feet from the side walls of the structures. 506

9. That the permit holder shall keep outside each such structure four large sized casks and ten chathies constantly filled with water.

10. That no cooking shall be allowed within any such structure unless the cooking place be surrounded by a bamboo matting 6 feet high plastered over with a thick coat of mud.

(This bye-law does not apply to pendals for Dasara, Moharrum, Kelike, Harikathe or other public purpose.)

The license holder shall keep the permit at the side occupied and produce when required by the President or Vice-President, Sanitary Maistry or any other Municipal Officer authorised by the President or Vice-President for inspection.

A ground rent of Rs. 2 per day will be charged from beginning to the end of drama or circus in addition to the license fee, if the vacant site occupied belongs to the Municipality.

No license shall be granted unless the place intended for the propose is suitable for that purpose to be carried on there without likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood

The President or Vice-President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for the erection and occupation of the place as a theatre whenever they deem necessary in the interests of convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting in or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

All premises shall be open at all times, to the inspection by the President or Vice-President or the Sanitary Maistry or any other Municipal Officer authorised in this behalf by the President or Vice President.

Every person who shall commit any breach of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be punishable with fine to the extent of Rs. 100 on conviction before a Magistrate.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council for regulating buildings and other structures within the Municipal limits—approved by Government. Sanctioned in G. O. No. 6660—MI 63-28-128, dated 5th April 1929.

Under Section (48) (1) *(m) (p) (q) and ( ) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.*

BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES.

1. Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meanings of sections 92 to 95 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation No. VIII of 1906, any building in the town of Hoskote shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President; such notice shall be accompanied with a site plan of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built showing :—

(*a*) The position of the building and appurtenant out-buildings to be erected on the lands.

(*b*) The area to be occupied by the building and out-buildings on the land.

(*c*) The names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings; and

(*d*) The number of lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated.

2. The plan required to be produced under Section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less than ten feet to an inch.

The aforesaid plan shall further show the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjustment side drain of the street or road which the building faces, or if there be no such side drain with reference to the central line of the street or road. The license and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

Provided that in the case of buildings of which the value will be less than Rs. 500 it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show to the satisfaction of the President without scale, the size of the proposed building and its position on the land together with the position of the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands.

3. No foundation of a new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter

shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President or shall in his opinion have become innocuous.

4. No pits shall be excavated in the sites alloted for building dwelling houses.

5. No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana use, prickly pear or other objectionable plant or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

6. The level of the plinth of any building shall not be below such level as may be fixed by the President.

7. The eaves of the buildings, sun shades to windows, water spouts to drain off roof water shall not project beyond side street drain adjoining the house and the spouts shall be led down to the ground.

8. The steps to get up; the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the other edge of the side drain of the road.

9. No sun shades for shops either temporary or permanent shall be erected beyond the outer edge of the side drain of the road.

10. Every house should have a decent frontage and no perishable on inflammable materials should be used for construction. In all the localities of the town, where having regard to attendant circumstances, it is possible every new building shall be in communication with the external air all round the building.

11. The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof thereof shall not be less than *eight feet* from the floor to the ceiling.

12. No person shall construct over a privy whether new or old, any room or structure of any description except another privy or a bathing place or a bath room.

13. If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the zone, intent or meaning of any matter connected with these rules or requirements thereof, he may, before giving notice, in writing of his intention to erect or re-erect any building apply to the President who shall upon receipt of such application, give the said person within a week such information as in the circumstances may be necessary.

15. In every case where a person who shall; erect a building, shall at any reasonable time, during progress or after completion of the erection of such building, received from the President notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be incontravention of any bye law relating to the new buildings and requiring such person within a reasonable time which shall, within the time specified, in such notice, comply with the several requirements thereof so far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any such bye-law.

The time limit for the license granted under these bye-laws shall be six months.

Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing Bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which, may extend to Rs. 50 on conviction before a Magistrate as provided in the Municipal Regulation, Section 96 (5).

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council regarding Conservancy and Sanitation,—Approved by Government. Sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 6542—Mi. 63-28-122, dated 3rd April 1929.

Under Section 48 (1) (*n*) *of the Mysore Municipal Regulation,*

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

1. (I) No rubbish mentioned in section 127 of the Municipal Regulation shall be deposited in any place or street other than Municipal "Dust Bins."

2. Tiles, garden sweepings branches of trees and thatch and night soil shall not be deposited in Municipal dust bins.

3. Sullage, urine, etc., shall not be discharged into road side gutters without the special sanction of the President or Vice-President.

4. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above Bye-laws shall, on conviction, before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

(II) No person shall dry any brotties or cowdung cakes on the external wall of any houses or yards or compound walls, any one infringing this Bye-law shall on conviction before a Magistrate liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

(III) Any person easing himself or allowing any member of his family to ease, either in or in the vicinity of any public streets, lanes and drains or in or outside any part of any public latrine, other than in the trench made thereon for the purpose, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first time and one rupee for the second time and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

(IV) Persons who will fully intrude into any public latrine set apart for the use of the opposite sex shall be liable on a conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty of Rs. 5 for first and Rs. 10 for the second and each succeeding offence.

4. Persons affected with pathsonic or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale, any articles of food and drink, either in market, or bazaars of the town under a penalty or conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.

5. Prohibiting milchkine and slaughter cattle being fed on stable, litter, etc.

The practice of feeding milchkine and cattle intended for slaughter on stable, litter and other refuse is strictly prohibited and any person residing within Municipal limits who may transgress this rule will on conviction before a Magistrate subject himself to a fine of Rs. 10 for the first and Rs. 20 for each succeeding offence.

6. All persons holding houses or lands within Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction to remove all evident causes of Malaria, and to discontinue as a hedge the use of Prickly pear, milk hedge and to destroy these later where at present existing. They shall also have their premises kept neat and tidy and free from rank vegetation. All persons who, after due notice from the President or Vice-President has been given, fail to comply with provisions of this Bye-law shall on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

7. Any infringement of the above Bye-laws will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each offence and also for subsequent repetitions.

Bye-laws framed by the Hoskote Municipal Council under section 48 (l) (i) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906 framed by the Hoskote Municipality.

Sanctioned in G. O. No. L. 6692—Mi. 63-28-129, dated 8th April 1929.

Epidemic Diseases.

I (1) Every head of a family, parent, guardian, or nearest relative or owner or occupier or caretaker of a house or dwelling place shall on his becoming cognizant of the occurrence of plague, cholera or small-pox, in such houses or dwelling places whether among the members of the house or among the persons who have come from other places immediately give information of the fact either personally or in writing to an officer of the Municipality not below the rank of the patel or to the nearest Police Station who shall without the least delay report the matter to the Vice President.

1. Every medical person who treats or becomes cognizant of the existence of any infectious disease in any private dwellings other than public hospital, shall give information of the same without the least possible delay to the said authority. Any person violating this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(2) Any person authorised by the Municipal President or Vice-President in this behalf may, on the advice of a duly qualified Medical and Sanitary Officer (not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon) at any time without notice of his intention as shall in circumstances appear to him to be reasonable, inspect of any place in which any such infectious diseases is suspected to exist and take such measures as he shall think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place and may remove from such houses or dwelling places, persons suffering from infectious disease and persons in contact with such persons without proper looking or accommodation or who are lodged in a building occupied by more than one family, to any hospital or place set apart for their due care and treatment provided no compulsion is used in this behalf and on any account.

(3) The person so authorised shall take steps to change such house or dwelling place to be temporarily vacated and forthwith disinfected or otherwise cleaned in the manner prescribed by such Medical and Sanitary Officers.

(4) No house or other buildings situated within the municipal limits shall be let to or permitted to be occupied by any person to whom the owner or occupier thereof knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from any such disease dangerous to public health, at the time of such letting or permitting, without a certificate from the Medical and Sanitary Officers as to the Sanitary condition of such house or dwelling place and as to suitability of accommodation therein for the reception of such patient and no person shall let a building or part thereof in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from any such disease without first having such building or part thereof disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical and Sanitary Officers.

Any person infringing this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

II (1) On the occurrences of any case of anthrax or glanders or rinderspest or any disease affecting horses, dogs, cattle, sheep or goats, notice of the same shall be given by the owner or care taker of the affected animal on his becoming cognizant of such disease either personally or in writing to the Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Dispensary or to an Officer of the Municipality not below the rank of the patel, the later will without delay report the matter to the Veterinary Inspector and to the Vice-President.

(2) Every place which is occupied by an animal suffering from such disease and every thing which may have come into contact with such animal whilst so suffering shall be immediately cleansed and disinfected at the cost of the Municipality in such manner as may be required by the Veterinary Inspector and if any such thing is in the opinion of that officer not susceptible of efficient disinfection he shall require it to be destroyed provided that for articles so destroyed such compensation shall be paid as the President or Vice-President may after necessary enquiry consider reasonable.

(3) No stall or building occupied by an animal suffering from such disease shall be reoccupied until at least seven days after it has been so disinfected.

(4) Whoever without reasonable excuse infringes the provision of bye-laws 1 and 3 shall a conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

B. T. KEMPANNA,
President.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Notification No. V. P. C. 2006—29-30, *dated* 14*th April* 1930.

Under section 17 of the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation of 1926, it is hereby notified that Mr. Patel Hanmanna of Yadalgatta village is nominated as Chairman of the said Village Panchayet, *vice* Mr. Nagalika Rudrappa, removed on account of old age.

Notification No. 2012—*V. P.* 29-30, *dated* 14*th April* 1930.

Under section 17 of the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation of 1926, it is hereby notified that Mr. Siddalingavvala Basappa, Patel is nominated as Chairman of Muddapur Village Panchayet in place of Mr. Dummi Tipperudrappa, resigned.

Notification No. V. P. 2013—29 30, *dated* 14*th April* 1930.

Under section 10 of the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation of 1926, it is hereby notified that Mr. Murudappa, patel, is elected as Chairman of Bharmasagara Village Panchayet, *vice* Mr. Shanbhog Bhimasena Rao, resigned.

C. S. KUPPUSWMIENGAR,
Deputy Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL BOARDS.

No. L. 7619—*Ml.* 83-29-10, *dated* 22*nd April* 1930.

Under section 18 of the Municipal Regulation of 1906 as amended from time to time and the rules framed thereunder, Mr. Bakshi Lingappa is elected as a member of the Municipal Council, Ramasamudra, Chamrajnagar Taluk, in place of Mr. Sidda Gangappa, deceased.

No. L. 7621—*Ml.* 107-29-2, *dated* 22*nd April* 1930.

Under section 23 (4) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906, as amended from time to time, Mr. K. Venkataramaiya is elected as Vice-President of the Municipal Council, Konanur.

By Order,
R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.